SCIENCE AND THE USEFUL ARTS. [Prepared for The New York Tr.bune.]

Quartz Crushing Machine .- A new and very well contrived machine has been constructed in New-York, by Mr. John A. Collins, for the purpose of extracting gold from quartz rocks. On a nd cast iron plate, which forms the bed plate of the machine, six or more conical wheels, whose axes converge toward the center, are made to travel round and to crush in their way the pieces of rock which are put under them. The necessary pressure and the motion are given by an ingenious contrivance, which consists of another circular plate resting on the wheels and which is fixed by keys on the axis, this axis being put in motion by a steam engine.

In the machine which we have seen, at No. 61 Duane-street, there are six other wheels over the second plate and a third plate over them. This third plate is connected with the first by vertical columns, and held down to the required pressure by india-rubber springs, so that if a piece of rock is harder than the others, the wheel, rising over it, presses the springs, which give back a stronger counter-pressure, sufficient to crush the piece; at least it prevents any danger of breaking the machinery.

By the above arrangement, there is no friction in the machine, either by rotary axes or by sliding pieces. There is only rotation of wheelson plane surfaces, so that very little power is consumed by the machine itself. There are necessary contrivances to make a current of water pass over the powdered rock. Three or more superposed sets of wheels could be used instead of two, if it was necessary.

Plowing by Steam .- A rotary steam plow has been invented by James Usher, Edinburgh. It is much like a locomotive, with a horizontal shaft in front, on which are fixed arms forming mold-boards and coulters. There are three arms in the circumference, and on the length of the shaft five, which enable it to cut five furrows at the same time. This plow weighs five tuns, is ten horse-power, and costs \$1,455. It moves at the velocity of 2,550 yards per hour, and requires an engineer and two men to tend it. It plows six acres in a day. When the plowing apparatus is disconnected, the machine may be used for any other purpose, as a steam engine.

Lord Willeughby Scoresby has also made experiments in steam-plowing. He employs two steam engines at the same time, one at each extremity of the field. The plow plays between them, forward and backward, by means of ropes attached and rolled around capstans, with which the machines are provided. Two men are employed to drive the engines, four to shift the plow and engines, one to hold the plow, and three boys at trucks. To plow an acre requires 71 cwt. of coke, making the cost to be 6 shillings, which is balf the price of doing the work by horses, with the advantage that steam does it in half the time.

Electric Telegraphs on Railroads .- Mr. O'Rielly has issued a circular calling the attention of the public and of railway managers to the necessity of putting up lines of telegraph along railroads, with instruments at each station, so that before leaving a station the conductor of a train may ascertain whether the track is clear, and give information that he is upon it. By this means accidents involving the loss of life may be avoided, and the destruction of property saved to an extent fur exceeding the cost of erecting and operating the

Submarine Telegraph between England and Ireiand .- As has already been stated in The Tribune, the laying of the wire across St. George's Channel was performed on the 1st of June. The rope was rather less than one inch in diameter, and was composed of a central copper wire inclosed in a double gutta-percha tube, and surrounded by twelve galvanized iron wires. The breadth of the Channel being only fifty-nine miles, eighty miles of line were put on board to prevent a repetition of the accident which happened between Dover and Calais. At the end of ten miles it was determined to compare the distance run over with the length of the line run out, and it was found that only twelve miles of it had been expended The next comparison showed 20 miles of line to 16 miles' distance: the next, 31 to 25: the next 55 to 47; finally, for the 59 miles' distange, only 63 miles of line were expended. During the operation the vessels moved at the rate of four miles ar hour. The greatest depth passed over was 84

Growing Trees from Cuttings .- A French gentleman, named Delacroix, has discovered a new mode of propagating trees from cuttings, which has proved successful for apples. pears, plums, apricots, &c., as well as for roses and other plants that are tenacious of life. This method is to bend the cutting in the form of s bow and to put it in the ground at the two extremities, leaving only the middle part exposed and on a level with the surface of the ground. There must at that point be a good bud or shoot. All other parts being protected by the earth from drying, give vigor to the bud, which is soon transformed into leaves, by which in its turn it draws from the atmosphere the carbon necessary to the formation of the roots. The method of planting is to form two ridges, and placing the cuttings across the furrow between, cover the ends with earth, press it upon them, and water freely. The cuttings should be of last year's growth.

Steamboats without Chimneus .- Eight steamboats are building to run on the river Thame-They are to be fitted up in American style, to draw only eighteen inches of water, and the smoke is to be carried by a blower under the paddle-

Small-pox in Bank Notes .- Dr. C. H. Buckler of Baltimore says: "The inmate of a small-pox hospital generally keeps what little money he may chance to have about his person. If he wants a lemon, he sends a note saturated with the poison, and having, perhaps, the very seasick oder of small-pox, to a confectioner, who takes it, of course. It would be impossible to conceive of any better mode of distributing the poison of a disease known to be so contagious and infectious. It could hardly be worse if so many rags were distributed from the clothing of small-pox patients." The Cincinnati Enquirer says that the teller of one of the banks of Columbus contracted the disease and died of it, by handling a batch of bills which had been transmitted from Cincinnati.

where the small-pox was prevalent. Fattening Cattle in Stalls and in Sheds. -An experiment has been made in Scotland to try the comparative value of these two modes of fattening cattle. Ten animals having been chosen were divided as equally as possible : five were put in a sheltered court with plenty of shed room, and the others into boxes. At the beginning of October it was soon found that those in the court eat 134 lb. per day, while those in the boxes eat only 112 lbs., cr :22 lbs. less, thus proving that a certain degree of warmth is equivalent to food. After seven months, toward the end of April, they were all slaughtered, and the following results were found :

Cattle fed in bexes.... Beef. 3,262 lbs. Tallow. 0,676 lb. Cattle fed in courts.... Beef. 3,416 lbs. Tallow. 6,654 lb These results show the superiority of feeding so bexes. It is thought that in a less mild winter they would have been more striking. In the

AND THE PERSONS ASSESSED.

course of the experiment the thermometer rose to 50 degrees, and the cattle under cover seemed to suffer from being too warm. It was found a trifling expense to comb them regularly, which speed-

ily produced a very marked improvement. Incrustations in Steam Boilers .- A patent has been granted in England to T. Ashworth of Bristol, for a compound whose object is to prevent incrustations in new boilers and to loosen them in old ones. It should be introduced in the beiler twice a week in the proportion of one gallon for each thirty horse power. The compound is prepared by mixing intimately 33 gallons of coal tar, 21 gallons of linseed water, 5 lbs. of pulverized black lead, and 8 lbs. of castile soap. Linseed water is prepared by boiling 14 lbs. of seed in 21 gallons of water and removing the seed. The mixture is of a creamy consistence.

Stereoscopic Daguerreotype. - This is an English invention, now a few months old, which if not very practical, is at least very curious. Iwo photographs are taken simultaneously from the same object, in two adjacent cameras, so placed as to correspond to the slight difference which exists in the images of an object seen with the left or right eve. These two images are placed in a stereoscope, that is, in a case so disposed as to admit the view of one picture to the right eye, and of the other to the left eye. The two become entirely blended together, and produce this optical illusion, that instead of a flat picture, you see solid objects. and faces with the appearance of life, in which motion alone is wanting.

Cuvier Prize to Professor Agassiz .- This prize has this year been given by the French Academy of Sciences for the first time since its foundation. It has been voted unanimously to award it to Prof. Agassiz, for his work entitled Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles." (Researches on Fossil Fishes.)

Camphene Lamps .- Prof. Hosford has exhibited before the American Academy of Arts and Sciencer, at Boston, a tin camphene vessel, whose explosion at Salem caused the death of a female. The stopper was still in its place. He exhibited the fragments of a glass lamp which had exploded, seemingly without contact with the flame. We have seen the following fact which may serve as an explanation, at least of some of the cases: A burning glass camphene lamp was taken by the handle, which instantly gave way, leaving a hole open at the side of the lamp. The person holding it blew it immediately out, and by so doing prevented an explosion. On inquiry, it turned out, that a servant girl had broken it in the morning, and carefully replaced the piece to avoid being scolded.

Monoclave or Uni-Touch .- Such is the name of a very ingenious but complicated instrument invented by Mr. Acklin. Its object is to en able any person to play on the piano, organ or accordion by making a band of paper pass, with a velocity regulated by the time of thatune, across the instrument. This paper is pierced with holes corresponding to the notes, and is prepared by means of a peculiar machine, by simply playing the tune once on the piano. The inventor indicates many other useful applications of this instrument : that it may be worked with the foot, so that a good player may play on two pianos as

Various Statistics .- The telegraph from New-York to Albany carries sometimes 700 messages a day, exclusive of those for the press The Hudson River has been closed this year 10: days, or 12 days more than the average of the last 67 years. The longest time of suspension of navigntion was 136 days, in 1842--'43; the shortest was 42 days, in 1805--'6. Liverpool had in 1841 a population of 260,000; in ten years it has increased to 384,000; this is growing as fast as any Ameri can city. Lake Eric is only 60 to 70 feet deep; Lake Ontarie, which is 452 feet deep, has its bot tom 230 feet below the level of the sea; Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, although their sufaces are much higher, have their bottoms on the same level as that of Ontario. Lake Erie is accordingly a sort of shallow canal between arge reservoirs of water.

Kossuth. To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribi

Children sometimes see truth more clearly than men. Their vision is not confined by the vaporous stmosphere of society. A friend of mine read aloud in the presence of his little boy a paragraph in your paper stating the contributions to the Hungarian Fund.-"Ninety thousand dollars! but ninety thousand! Is that all our people could give to take Austria off from Hungary!" said the child. Is he not right? Is not \$90,000 a paltry sum to have been contributed by rich free, republican America, for a land where all who are not murdered, or in prison, are trodden by the fron heel of Austris, backed by the armies of—if the patient world will let him be so—the future Despot of Europe t But surely we are not to realize this alternative of Na-

poleon's prophecy.

The seeds of a rich harvest have been sown, at broad-The seeds of a rich harvest have been sown, at broadcast, over the land by the Apostle of Freedom. This seed, quickened by heavenly dews, will spring up at the first sound of a renewed war for Freedom in Europe. The young bave heard words, steeped in faith, they cannot forget, and that will not lie dead in their memories. Their instancts are not dulled by prejudice, nor made impotent by egotlam. Their vitality will be manifest at the first sound of "the battle afar of."

But, in the meanwhile, how poor is the answer to the heroic patriot's demand! Ninety thousand dollars for the cause of Freedom! There is a wretched pathos in the phrase.

Our nujers tell us the Government.

Our rulers tell us the Government cannot interfere for a national life threatened by murderers with extinction.
Be it so! But was it not to be expected that in free,
prosperous, Christian America there would have been Be it so! But was a market athere would have been prosperous, Christian America there would have been found individuals, men and women, who by a self imposed tax, (it is an unfitting expression,) by voluntary offerings, would have given gold enough for the present exigencies of a cause which is ours, all mankinds, as a contract the self-contract of the self-contra

exigencies of a cause which is ours, all mankind's, as well as Hungary's?

There was once a rich man of Arimathea, one of the fewirich men who are known to have entered Carist's Kingdom on Earth, whose name has been loved and honored for almost 2,000 years because "he went in boldly unto Pilate and craved the body of Jesus." Have we no rich men who will boldly come forward to rescue the bodice of their brethren immured in dangeons for serving their country too well? Who will give their gold, the fruit of their own industry, to the most urgent, serving their country too well? Who will give their gold, the fruit of their own industry, to the most urgent, most hemorable use? Men get honor by raising monuments, endowing colleges, and building hospitals, but who will measure the honors to be pad to him who, by a magnificent liberality, should contribute undenyingly to the Freedom of Hungary!—should give an impulse to a generous ratios, to that movement which shall break the fetters of bondmen, set the prisoner free, restore the exile, apread light where darkness prevails, and light smiles in eyes heavy with weeping? Little children would raise their voices in prayer to God for such a man, and nations would rise up and praise him. Where is he who will lead in so glorious a work!

MAIL GLEANINGS.

The Albany Atlas tells a story of a respectable gentleman of that city, who was last week in Boston on business, and in the evening went to one of the theaters, which he left before the conclusion of the performance. Walking alone in the street, without paying much attention to localities, he was suddenly assalled from behind, by some unknown person dexterously knecking his hat oil, slipping a bag over his bead, seeking upon his arms, and running him through an alley and into a room some hundred or hundreds of feet in the rear. Here he was put on a seat, and his person assarched with great deliberation. The operator was searched with great deliberation. The operator was in the rear. Here he was put on a seat, and his person searched with great deliberation. The operator was coel and collected in proportion to the helplassness and perplexity of his victim. He looked through the several law and other papers, which he found, and not regarding them of any value to him, returned them. A gold pencil and pen were thus returned also, and a roll of \$150 in bits was all that seamed to repay the perquisition, and was retained by the robber. The person proposed, in the business-like manner that characterized his whole demeanor, to kill his viculent the latter interposing, with much less cooless, some orrious objections, and making some promises which seemed to have had more effect than the argument. During this part of the interview the bag was removed and the victim enabled to see his captor. The latter was a strong-bodied man with an English account, and heavily painted whiskers and mustaches. After giving up all was conducted out of the trap and found himself again in the street, where, he could not tell, nor where to

SECOND MARRIAGES-Important Decision.—Judge Allison, of the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday last delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Harrison vs. Harrison, which rules, and we think very properly, an important question in the law of divorce. Mrs. Harrison was formerly married to a man named Hildebrandt, who had another wife living at Baltimore. On discovering this prior marriage, she prosecuted Hildebrandt for bigamy, upon which charge he was convicted, by his own conlession, and duly sentenced by the Court. prosecuted Hildebrandt for bigamy, upon which charge he was convicted, by his own confession, and duly sentenced by the Court. The act under which he was convicted of bigamy declares the second marriage "null and void." Her husband, in this case, applied for a divorce on the ground of this former marriage with Hildebrandt, and contended that the prior marriage with Hildebrandt should have been annulled by the Court of Common Pleas, in a libel far divorce, before the lady was at liberty to marry again. The Court, however, decided that either a conviction for bigamy, or a decree in a libel for divorce, fully annulled the second marriage, and that as Hildebrandt was duly convicted, his marriage with the present respondent was thereby declared null and void, and she was fully at liberty to enter into the marriage contract with Mr. Herrison, the present libeliant or plaintiff. The prayer of Mr. Harrison was therefore refused, and his marriage with the respondent decided to be as valid as if she riage with the respondent decided to be as valid as if she had never been married before. [Pnil. Ledger.

The Newport (Ky.) News learns that a gentleman and his lady came from the country to that city, but a few days age, to pay a visit to their old ac-quaintances Mr. and Mrs. —. The gentlemen went quaintances Mr. and Mrs. — The gentlemen went to enjoy the evening among their brethren of a certain soctety, but having staid out to a very late hour, all the family were in bed and fast asleep when they returned. The gentleman of the house of course went to his usual place of sleeping, after showing his friend the bed in another room where he supposed his wife lay; but un-fortunately the lady of the house had given up her own iortunately the lady of the house had given up her own bed (being the best one in the house) to her visiting friends, to treat them in the best manner she could, expecting to inform their husbands on their return. All went quietly to bed, and in the morning awoke almost flightened out of their lives to find themselves so saugily locked in the arms of their rival companions. The ladies both fainted, but their lords, being old acquainteness of the hots of friends, all was made with taxable ances and the best of friends, all was made right again,

A gentleman of Albany was, on Fiday, in the city of Boston on business, and in the evening went to one of the theaters, which he left before the conclusion of the performance. Walking alone in the street, without paying much attention to localities, he suddenly was assailed from behind by some unknown person dexterously knocking his hat off, slipping a bag over his face and setzing his arms, and running him through an alley and into a room some hundred or hundreds of feet in the rear. Here he was put on a seat, and his person searched with great deliberation. A roll of \$160 in bills was all that was retained by the robber, who allowed his victim to depart on a promise to send who allowed his victim to depart on a promise to send more money to a certain address.

The announcement that M. Petin would go up in a balloon from Bridgeport, Coan, drew many thousand people to that place on Monday. Mon-sieur crawled into the car with three or four others, and the balloon started—but un'uckily it came in con-tact with the telegraph wires, which made a sad rent in the silk. However, it bobbed off in a sideling, unward direction until the main body of the instrument hit the projecting roof of a harn, when the whole actual dadded. projecting roof of a barn, when the whole affair (includ-ing the expectations of the multitude) collapsed inglo-riously, pitching the erronauts out and barking their

The Maysville Eagle says that Collins and Clark were sentenced to be hung in Greenupsburgh on the 25th, for the murder of Brewer and wife. Collins hung himself in fail two days before the appointed day secution. Clarke was officially hung by the Sheriff te day appointed. An immense concourse of peo-of both sexes, embracing passengers borne on nine different steamboats, and numbering many thousands, attended the execution of Clarke. He went to the scaffold utterly broken in spirit and crying piteously. The religious services of the occasion were conducted by a fervent colored gentlemen.

The magazine connected with the percussion cap manufactory of Messrs. Critenden & Tibbals in South Coventry, exploded about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst, seriously, and fatally injured Mr. Abner Mason, who had opened it, to remove a portion of the faminating powder, prepared and used for charging caps. We understand that Mrs. Tamar

Davis, of Allawaystown, (New Jersey,) is preparing work for the press, designed to be the counterpart of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin," but illustrative of the condition and character of the Negroes in the Free States. The scene will be laid in New Jersey, where there are sev-eral villages occupied exclusively, it is said, by colored On the 19th ult., at Fond du Lac.

Wis, two men were overcome by noxlous vapor in the bottom of a well. A Mr. Chapman threw cold water down upon them until one so revived as to be asis to assist in extricating the other. Both were finally saved by the simple application of water.

Dr. A. Gardner was, on Saturday, upon the affidavits of several Mexican citizens, again arrested upon a charge of forgery, and upon being taken before Judge Crawford, in default of ball in the sum of \$20,000, in addition to the former ball of \$10,000, was committed to jail. The class which will graduate at

Harvard College at the approaching Commencement is larger than any which has ever graduated at that in-stitution. It numbers eighty-seven members. The class of 1818, which has hitherto been the largest, num-A young couple who came to see

the fireworks at New Haven on the 4th, left their baby asleep on the grass, where it was found by the police at a late hour. The next morning early the mother ap-peared and claimed her child.

A FLORIDA WATERING PLACE .--- My eusin accompanied me to the Spring, he stopped at what I took to be an enormous hole of water. I asked him where the Spring was, at which he pointed to the great basin of water. "What!" said I, "do you call this immense hole a Springs"
"Yes," he replied, "this is one of the small Springs of

this country."

This small Spring is about sixty feet in diameter and

This small Spring is about sixty feet in diameter and

This small Spring is about sixty feet in diameter and about fifteen or twenty feet deep. "Well," said I "how do people get their water to drink, do they lie down to it:"
"Oh, no," said he. "there is the cup hanging over

"Oh, no," said he, "there is the cup hanging over your head."

"Ob, no," said he, "there is the cup hanging over your head."

I looked up and saw a tin cup, which I took down and filled with water. I drank off about a pint—it was very disagreeable, being of warm temperature, I suppose about sixty or sixty-five degrees, and having a strong taste of sulphur; however, I thought it might do me some good. After drinking, I inquired where people bathed. "There," said he, pointing to the Spring.

"What," exclaimed I, "people with all kinds of cutaneous diseases bathe in the Spring?"

"Ob," said he, "it soon runs off."

I felt sorry that I had drank any of the water. "But," said I, "the Spring is too deep for ladies.

He pointed to a log that lay across the lower part of the Spring and said, "the ladies bathe below that log, the water there is about waist deep, and there are steps for them to go down on." I saw some very rough looking steps. "The men," he remarked, " or rather such as can swim, go out on that plank which you see projecting over the water and jump in; and there is the dressing house."

This dressing house was only a tent made of Palmetters of the such seasons and the said of Palmetters of the such seasons with a soul and there are described to leaves. "But," said I "do ladies and continued to leaves."

ressing house."
This dressing house was only a tent made of Palmetoleaves. "But," said I, "do ladies and gentlemen to leaves. "Bu

"Oh no," was his reply.
"Well," I asked, "how can ladies tell when gentlemen are bathing, or how can gentlemen know that ladies are in the water." dies are in the water:

"I will show you on our return," he said; so about fifty yards from the Spring he directed my attention to a board hung on a tree near the path. There was "gentlemen" writt no no one side of it, and "ladies" on the other, with charcoal. "Now, "said he, "when ladies come to bathe they turn the side with 'ladies' written on it out, and if gentlemen come down and see that, they go back; and when ladies come down and see the side with 'gentlemen' turned out, they go back."

And this is the Orange Spring with its "fixins." It is situated in a beautiful grove of palmetices, not far below situated in a beautiful grove of palmettoes, not far below the Orange Lake, from which it derives its name. [Journey to Florida

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HE HARP AND PLOW By the "PEASANT BARD." 12mo. pp. 204. Greenfield: M. H. Tyler.

There is true and sweet poetry in this

volume. Not always original in its form-for what Peasant Bard can escape the potent may netism of Burns-but ever fresh and living in its spirit. The author is Mr. Josiah D. Canning, of Massachusetts, "one," as he tells us, "whose daily life consists of the laborious whoa-haw-back avocations of the farmer,-who in place of the clanical toga of the scholar, is clad in the chequered garb of the plow." He is not the first poet the Muse has found in the furrow-nor the worst. by a long shot. His productions are pervaded by a genuine love of nature, a fine imaginative spirit. and a quick sense of the melody of verse, while they are fortified by strong common sense. His humorous sallies are frequent, and usually quite successful. With his perfectly natural descriptions of rural life, his volume is just the book to read on the ferm-side, of summer moons and winter nights. His brother farmers behind the play have strong-bodied man with an English account, and heavily painted whiskers and mustaches. After giving up all he had, (a small roll of bile, in his vest points being missed by the searcher and forgotten by himself,) and promising to send some more to a certain a flows, now the fallowing efficient to a flowing the fallowing efficient to a flower their City and perjured in their oaths to uphold the laws?

Unless there things are remedied, citizens will arm in self-defense, and protect themse res from such unlined to send a fine of the following efficient to a flower themse restricts we may take the following efficient to a flower their City and perjured in their oaths to uphold the laws?

Unless there things are remedied, citizens will arm in self-defense, and protect themse res from such unlined to the following efficient to a flower their city and perjured in their oaths to uphold the laws?

waving" public favorite, which, it must be admitted, has the fault of being somewhat too Burnsical.

LINES ADDRESSED TO "OLD KNICK." Nor to the celebrated devil, Not Nick, then big, hope-blasting weevil, Embodying all we know of evil;— No! Goodness bless me! Thou it bave to use me far more civil, Ere I address thee.

But thou who dwell'st in Gotham city, The MAN, warm-hearted, wise, and witty Thou who first read my rustic ditty, First called me BARD! (The holy truth will sure acq In that regard.) Tho' not thy namesake's kin or pet

There's something secird about you, yet;
What Editor before could set
So rich a 'Table'
Where could mere human body get
The wherewith-able: Oh, had I but thy facile pen! Thy fancy to direct it !—then I'd hope to win from fellow men

A lofty name; And leave life's mediocral fen For "braes o' fame

I'm coming out an author, now, in book yclept. The Harp and Plow. Hopes, fears, fears, hopes; around in Weeds twine, or bays: But, hit or miss, I'll make my bow One of these days.

My book! with trembling I shall show it. My book; with tremona; i shall an Lest you annihilate the poet; But should you any praise bestow it, Content am, Tho every other critic blow it To Rotterd—m.

But by thy worth, and fancy fine,
By that small share which may be mine,
By all the favors of the Ning,
In store, or given,
Twish thee, Clark, for thee and thine,
The smiles of Heaven.

L. Gaylord Chrk, Esp., editor of the venerable and here are styled at times by their thousand admirers, Knick, a of styled at times by their thousand admirers, Knick, a of Knick, Mr. Clark first bestoned upon the author the model times 'Proport Hard,' [See Knickerbocker Mag. vol. xxx, page 181] This mode of writing page force proper names is Clark to the

CITY ITEMS.

BANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT Deletour's, (formerly Lynch & Clark's) 251/2 Wall-st 552. 6 A.M. Noon. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS, AC., THIS DAY AND EVENING.
Niblo's Garden—La Fille du Regiment; L'Avoue et le Normand.
Barnum's Museum—Cerean Sculpture; Tares Dramas, &c.
Astor Pises—Donetti's Come Troupe of Trained Animals.
Sattler's Commonans—Views in Asia Minor. [Day and Evening.]
Hoboken—Otto Cottage—Concert. [Afternoon.]

A VETO .- The Mayor last night vetoed the swindling trick politely called "legislation," where, by the Common Council sought to seize upon the contract for the Eighth-av. Rallroad. He also properly rebuked Compton for meddling with business which he had no concern, in signing the stroctty referred to while the real Mayor was in the City.

The original Company have also got an injunction from the Superior Court, prohibiting the Common Council from interfering with the road at all. This inunction is to be answered soon, if any of the conspira tors dare answer it; and then we may get an insight into the mode of legislation which prevails in the Hall, and learn the truth of the rumor that it took \$40,000 to do the dirry job which has just been stopped.

The banquet to M. Cabet, at the Shakspere Hotel, last evening, was attended by some 250 French residents in the City and vicinity, and was a very cordial and pleasant affair. The health of M. Cabet was proposed in a few appropriate words by M. Emile Chevaller; the veteran responded in an interesting and often eloquent speech, reviewing the history of the past four years in Europe, and declaring his intention and that of his friends to become natural ized as citizens of the American Republic. The grandeur of this Republic, and its influence, present and future, in the destinies of the world, he depicted in glowing and enthusiastic language. He also paid a warm tribute to the labors of Kossuth in this country.

M. Cabet soon eaves for Nauvoo. He proposes to establish a very large body of his followers in the wilds of Texas, or in some other part of the new Territories still retaining Nauvoo as a sort of frontier station. Many thousand Frenchman will, we understand, take part in the new enterprise, and, with their families, settle in this country under M. Cabet's auspices.

Ladislaus Szalav, one of the Hungarians, a well known officer in the struggling army, reached this City some time since from his settlement in Arkaneas, where he left his wife, to wait the arrival of Kessuth, and to speak to him on some business matters. While Mr. Szalay was walking quietly on an evening in one of the streets near the hotel at which he stops a ruffian took away from him his pocket-book, that contained \$95, and about \$5 in change was left to him, which he had in another pocket. Mr. S. is now in a dilemms. He desires to return to his wife and settle. ment, and he asks with a wounded but hopeful heart, Are not some of the philanthropists in this City ready to have compassion on him and to assist him to return to his home? Those who should feel disposed to do something for him may deliver any sum of money for this purpose at the office of this paper.

THE HUNGARIAN FUND NOTES .- GOV. Kossuth has addressed a note to Mr. Libby, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1852.

WILLIAM P. LIEBY, Esq.—My Dear Sir: Before I cave the United States I feel It my duty to express my warmest thanks for the zeal with which you have man-sged the amounts of the Hungarian Fund Notes. I feel greatly indebted for your kindness and sympathy with the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty in Europe. With high regards, yours sincerely.

RIPLEY'S BRICK MACHINES .- These machines weigh only 350 pounds, and are for sale by S. C. Ripley, No. 141 Fulton-st. They cost 865, com plete. It is said they will mould 30,000 bricks per day by an ordinary hand. We make this statement to cor rect an error in an advertisement published in The Tribune.

Mr. Elijah W. Stoddard will be ordained as an Evangelist on Sabbath evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the Fourteenthat. Presbyterian Cnurch, (Rev. Dr. Smith's) corner of Second-av. Rev. Drs Campbell, Burchard and Smith, and Rev. Mr. Howe, will take part in the exerises.

THAT ALDERMANIC RASCALITY .- The following note, from a highly respectable citizen, shows that the villainy of Aiderman Moore in discharging Brady was even more outrageous than we at first supposed. What is Alderman Moore's oath, to "support the laws," good for !

PEARL STREET, Thursday July 8, 1852.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of this morning, anjarticle headed "An Outrage, by Alderman Moore," seems deficient in the particulars of the assault. Being an eye-witness, and in some derice a participant, I can give you the full particulars, which are these:

On my way to the South Ferry, on the corner of Broad and Water-sta, my attention was attracted by violent and abusive language from a large and roughlooking map, directed toward a couple of highly respectable gentlemen who were going toward Whitehall-st. When near the corner of Moore-st, a large paving store whitzed past my ears and came near hit-PEARL STREET, Thursday July 8, 1852.

paving stone whizzed past my cars and came near hit-ting one of the gentlemen, and upon looking around, I saw that it came from the hands of this ruffien who was saw that it came from the hands of this runsa who was following them. They then stopped, and the ruffian came across the street, and in the most abusive manner offered to "whip the party," which was declined with a threat of arrest if he did not desist, whereapon ne deterposed, but was immediately set upon by a party of rowdles who recognized this ruflian as one of their clan, and as I have since learned, the greatest desperado of

During this time, although a large crowd had collectan officer was to be seen; and it was only after ed assaults had been made that an officer was repeated sessuits had been mad; that an officer was found, who arrested him only at the urgent demand of us all. A large portion of the bystanders laughed outright at the idea of arresting this well-known builty of the Ward, as Ald. Moore would immediately discharge

him. Now, Sir, are our lives to be jeopardized by these notorious culties and desperadors, who this assault our clutzens with perfect impusity, beldly relying up in the interposition of these shamelers Aldermen, traitors to their City and perjured in their came to uphold the

Mone Rownvism .- During the latter part of Wednesday, a large party of river rowdies proceeded up the East River to Jones's Wood, where they disembarked, and commenced some malicious acts of rowdylem, by breaking down small trees, pulling up shrubbery, &c , belonging to Mr. Mulgrove, who took the liberty to remonstrate with them for their unprovoked conduct. For speaking in his own behalf, Mr. M. and his wife were abused by the ruffians, and threatened not only with violence, but that their buildings should be burned down. Fortunately, Officers Delahunt and Lettimer of the XIXth Ward Police, soon arrived, and succeeded in arresting four of the party, giving their names as Jacob Peterson, Thomas Casey, William Shields and John Chester, who were taken be fore Justice Stuart, and held for examination. The remainder of the scoundrels escaped in their boats. This is the second visitation of the kind that the XIXth Ward has recently been troubled with, but the Police of that District are determined to show no favors to bullies, blackguards and violators of the laws and public peace. whom they may have occasion to arrest. These characters will most certainly be rigorously dealt with when taken before Justice Stuart, who seems determined to do his duty faithfully, regardless of all political consequences, which, unfortunately, have far too much influence with certain Aldermen and other dispensers of law and justice. Will the Aldermen stop discharging these rascals, and assist the Police in putting them down

Two Men Killed BY A BLAST-OTHERS INJURED.—On Wendnesday afternoon, four men, named Wm. Dyke, Geo. Ti ley, John Mallory and Thos. Horan. were engaged in blasting rocks on the branch of the New-York and Eric Railroad, in Ocange County. A charge of powder had been placed in the rock to which a match had been applied, but as the powder did not explade as soon as it was expected it would the men ventured to approach the rock for the purpose of pplying another match, when it suddenly exploded, nd scattered in every direction, instantly killing Dyke and Tilley and badly bruising and mutilating he other two. As soon as possible the wounded men were brought to the City and placed in the N. Y. Hospital, where they now remain with but little chance of re

FIRES .- About six o'clock last night a fire broke out in an old building in Seventeenth st. near Ninth-av. The firemen were early on the ground and soon extinguished the flames.

The alarm of fire for the Third District, about ten clock last night, proved to be false.

At half-past nine o'clock last night the alarm was caused by the burning of a window curtain in the house corner of Hammersly and Bedford sts. No other damage

Suicipe .-- Mr. Editor : About half-past twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, a young man of slender make and of about 19 years of age, entered the boat of the Catherine Ferry from the New-York side; he appeared to have been ejected from some of the numerous grog-shops which flourish in that vicinity his face scratched, his clothes torn from his person, and his hat, cost, vest and boots all gone, having on only his pantaloons and part of a shirt-one sleeve entirely gone. After the boat had reached nearly the middle of the river, he made an attempt to spring into the water, but was prevented by those that stood near him, who brought him into the cabin for safety, but in a moment after he sprang from them and darted out of one of the cabin windows, and was seen no more, although the boat was backed, and ropes, &c., ready to throw to him, no appearance of him could be discovered. He was, in my opinion, under the influence of delirium tremens at the time. Another victim of the rum traffic, without

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Staten Island, deeply sympathizing with the friends of those who lost their lives by the late accident at Vanderbilt's Landing, feel it a duty we owe to the public, owing to various erroneous reports now in circulation relative to the cause of said accident, to make a statement of the facts as they appear to us, upon an examination of the premiser.

ment of the facts as they appear to us, upon an examination of the premises.

The outer end of the landing platform is supported by two chains on either side, one being of 11-16 inch, and the other of % inch iron; and the sole cause of the accident was the breaking of the double set of chains, sustaining one of the corners of the platform as referred to —that it was not caused by any defect or fault in the condition or construction of the wood work of said platform—and that it was one of those unfortunate occurrences against which human foresight could not guard.

RICHARD D. LITTLE, JAMES HART,
JOHN J. STEPHENS,
A. B. JANIN,
J. M. MCLEAN,
J. B. SIMONSON,
JOHN MARTIN,
WM. S. SISCO,
Clifton, Wednesday, July 7, 1852.

FIRE .- About 5 o'clk yesterday morning a fire broke out in the attle story of house No. 17 Frank-in-st., owned by T. Lewis, and occupied by a number of families. The firemen were early on the ground and soon extinguished the flames. Damage trifling. The fire originated in a quantity of shavings lying near the

REAL ESTATE. - The following sales of property were made by Cole & Chilton, at the Mer-chants Exchange, July 8: 4 lots on 90th-st, between 8th and 9th-avs, each \$212 50 \$850 chants' Exchange, July 8:

I lots on 96th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., each \$212 50

I lot on morthwest cor. 5th-av. and 98th-st.

Slots adjoining on 5th-av. each \$125.

I let on northeast cor. 6th-av. and 167th-st.

I let adjoining on 167th-st.

I lot adjoining on 167th-st.

I lot adjoining on 107th-st.

I lot adjoining on 107th-st.

Slots adjoining on 107th-st.

Slots adjoining on 107th-st.

Slots northeast 166th-av., \$206 each.

Slots northeast 166th-av. east of 6th-av., 120 each.

I lot southeast corner of 6th-av. and 169th-st.

DROWNED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO SAVE DROWNED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO SAVE THE LIFE OF A FRIEND.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 73 Third st., upon the body of James W. Roberts, a native of this City, in his 20th year, who was drowned at Shrewsbury on the 5th lost. It appears that the deceased, accompanied by W. H. Seaward, of Brooklyn, and A. M. Walton, were tisking from a small boat in Shrewsbury River, when Walton accidentally fell overboard. The deceased jumped into the water to save him, but in so doing lost his own life, while that of Walton was saved. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being accidentally drowned on the 5th inst., while endeavoring to save the life of A. M. Walton.

DEATH BY A FALL CAUSED BY INTEM DEATH BY A FALL CAUSED BY INTEMPERANCE—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital, upon the body of Amelia Kayangh, a native of Ireland, 20 years of as, who died yesterday, from the effects of a fall received while laboring under an attack of delerium tremens. It appears that the deceased, on the 2th ult, took lodgings at the house of John Perry, Nos. 5 and 7 West Broadway, bearing at the time the appearance of having been on a drunken fiolic. At night she retired to bed and slept in the same room with a female named Mary McCoy. At 3 o'clock she asked for a drink of water, and while Mary was getting it for her she got up and went to a window, from which she either jumped or fell out. She, however, clung to the shutter, but before help could be obtained was compelled to let go her hold, and she fell to the parement beneath, from which she was twken to the Hospital, where it was at first thought she tad not been severely hur; but she continued to grow worse and died yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdlet of death by injuries accidentally received while laboring under delerium tremens.

Supply Death .- Samuel B. Whitmore, SUDDIN DEATH.—Samuel D. Whithole, a tinsmith in the employ of Mr. John Whits of No. 554 Grand st., felt dead to a fit yesterday, while at work.—He was a native of Middletown, Conn; 40 years of age. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon me

THE GOVERNMENT FRAUD CASE. - The THE GOVERNMENT FRAUD CASE.—The examination of Thos. Lawsen, charged with having forged certain papers in the name of Susan Walter for the purpose of obtaining a land warrant from the Government, was resumed yesterday before Justice Stuart. The fragments of the paper taken from the stak the day before, and which Lawson is alleged to have attempted to destroy, were laid upon the table, and Mr. Richard M. Heath, agent for the Government in this prosecution, being sworn, testified, that they were parts of an application made to Government in the name of and for the benefit of Susan Walter, for the grant of a land warrant. He also stated that he was satisfied that these papers (the documents in question) are false. a land warrent. He also stated that he was satisfied that these papers (the documents in question) are false and forged, and that the prisoner, Taos. Lawson, had something to do in getting them up, and that he was connected with the fraud.

Mr. Edmund F. Nexen, of No. 66 Wall-st., was then sworn, and stated that he knew Thos. Lawson, and that he had had some business transactions with him relative to Susan Walter; that he advanced to Lawson \$125 on a certificate for a pension, purporting to have been winds.

to Susan Walter; that he advanced to Lawson \$125 on a certificate for a pension, purporting to have been made by Susan Walter. This paper purports to be signed by Susan Walter. Samuel Wilcox, as a Justice of the Peace; H. L. Taylor and Andrew Cameron, as witnesses; J. R. Weeks, as County Clerk; R. A. Chaiker, as Pastor; John Newhouse, as Commissioner of Deeds; and Geo. W. Ribiet, as County Clerk. This paper, the witnesses of the same of the same

Walter very well, and that she lived in New-Jersey; he has written to me in the matter relating to Susun Walter."
(Here several papers or letters were shown to winess, which he identified as having been received by him

which he identified as having been received by him from Lawson)

The case of Lawson was here adjourned until to-day, when it is expected that Horace B. Pike, one of the defendants, will be sworn for the Government.

The case of Hamilton R. Boone was then taken up. This defendant stands charged with having forged the signature of Phobe Hoffman to an application to the Government for a land warrant. The testim my of Mr. Heath. Covernment Agent, was taken, and he stated as his belief that the signature was a forgery, and that there was no such person as Phebe Hoffman, the widow of John Hoffman, private in Company E of Louidans Volunteers, as said John Hoffman never was married, and of course left no widow, and that there was no Phebe Hoffman in the family. After the taking of some other testimeny, the Court adjourned till 12 o'clock this day

IP A child, about six weeks old, was found in the hall of the house No. 105 Bleeckerst, about \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\) o'clock on Tuesday evening. It was an interesting child—neatly clad to habiliments which indicated that poverty could not have been the cause of the unnatural desertion. It had also a package of clothing under its head when found, and had apparently been put to sleep with paregoric. Mrs. Jacob Miller, redding in the basement, kindly took charge of it for the night, and the Police were notified and will remove it to the Foundling Hospital. It is difficult to tell wint a mother's heart could be made of who could cast away so preity a child. A man was on the premises, who is supposed to have brought the child.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT-Intemperance of a Magistrate.—Shortly after 12 o'clock, on Weenesday night, a fight occurred at the foot of Factoryst, between some of the members of Engine Co No. 24 and those of No. 16, in which some were severely handled, Capt Lovett, of the Night Ward Police, was soon in-Capt level, of the Math Ward Police, was soon in-formed of the affair, and with his assistants, Capt. Taft Sebring, and several of his officers, proceeded to the place, where, after a hard struggle in which, two of the pelice were soverely injured, they succeeded in ar-resting William Doll, Robert McGowan, James Fox and resting William Dolf, Robert McGowan, James Fox and Feter Welsh, of Company No 74, and James Kinesid, of No. 16, all of whom were taken to the scation house, but had been there but a short time when Justice Sogart made his appearance and discharged the first four, with an injunction to appear before Justice Stuart in the morning; the other for some cause was permitted by the magistrate to enjoy the comfort of his cell until the following morning, when you helders have before the following morning, when, upon being taken before Justice Stuart, he proved to have acted in self-defense, and was accordingly discharged. The other four also made their appearance before the same magistrate, who held them each to ball to keep the peace for a year.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER. - A German emigrant named Andrew Miller was arrested at I o'clock yesterday murning, charged with abouting officer Col-das of the First Ward in the head with a pistol, loaded its of the First Ward in the head with a pistol, lowed with powder. When taken before the Police Captala, the German, in defense, stated that he was quietly sleeping on the listlery when he was suidenly aroused by a heavy blow from a clup lo the hands of the officer. He started up, and supposing that he had been stated up, and supposing that he had been stated the taket dependent of the Captaland fired. The charge struck the officer's head and injured it severely. We understand that he was on duty at the time, and had left his beat to take an airing upon the Battery, when he fell in with the sleeping emigrant whom he so uncerementually disturbed.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY .- A CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENT.—A young man named Thos Delaney was yesterday arrested, charged with having stolen \$101 in gold and silver coin, the property of Maria Hyde of Greenwich-street. The money was taken from a bureau drawer which had been forced open. On the person of the accused, \$25 was found and is is supposed that this is part of the stolen money. He was taken before Justice Osborn and committed to prison for trial.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY .- A colored woman, named Smith, was yesterday arrested, charged with breaking into the house of Mr. McNamee, of the firm of Rowen & McNamee, No. 134 Tenth-street. It appears that the facily are in Europe, and the accused, accompanied by another negress and two black menbroke into the house and ransacked it. The amount stolen is not known. The accused was held for examination. Her accomplices have not been arrested.

BOARD OF EDUCATION -- The President. E. C. Benedict, Esq. in the Chair.—Application from the officers of Firth Ward for an appropriation for the the half quarter to August 1, for pay of teachers, amounting to 81,087.—Referred. Report of the Clerk, pursuant to by laws, stating the

Report of the Clerk, pursuant to by laws, staing the appropriations of money and expenditures for Public School purposes in this City for eight months from Nov. 1, 1851, to July 1, 1852. The appropriation for the current expenses of the schools, in that time, was \$180.973 86, of which \$161,401 63 have been expended; and the appropriation for other than current expenses which includes new schools, fitting up new haldings, altering and repairing school houses, &c., \$59,661 31.07 which \$53,465 87 has been expended—making the total expenditure for all purp sees, in the eight months, \$214,896 90.—Referred to Auditing Committee.

Free Academy.—A report was received from the Executive Committee, containing a view of the present state of the institution, the number of students, &c., also recommending the course of studies to be pursued at the Academy, and the text books to be used. The course of studies is pretty much the same as hitherto pursued, with a new arrangement that a pupil on enter-

course of studies is pretry much the same as numeral pursued, with a new arrangement that a pupil on enter-ing the Free Academy, if he wishes to remain but one year instead of the full course, which embraces five years, he will be at liberty to pursue, for that year, any particular branch of study he may see fit, instead of st-tending to the different branches—that is he may confide his attention to drawing or to chemistry, or either of his attention to drawing or to chemistry, or either the languages, &c. The report was ordered to

Appointments to Free Academy - John A. Nichols, Pro-fessor of Natural Philosophy: Josef T. Pare Michols, Professor of Natural Philosophy; Joel T. Benedict, Professor of Civil Engineering, &c.; Charles E. Hamilton, Professor of History and Belies Lettres; John G. Barton, Professor of English Language and Literature; Robert Ogden Doremus, Professor of Natural History, Physiology, Hygela, &c. Three of the appointments are new Professorships, the other two are in place of Professors Franklin and Irving, resigned. Adjourned to that the Company of t to 21st inst.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN-Thursday, July

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—Inustately, July
8.—Richard T. Compton, Esq., President, in the Chair,
and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous
meeting were read and approved.
Petitions Referred—Of the President, Vice President
and Secretary of the Pire Department, for redress of
grievances, against the Common Council reinstating
members expelled for causes which at the time were
decayed sufficient to instiff their displayance, complain. deemed sufficient to justify their, discharge, complaining of ourrages perpetrated by rowdles, &c; of property owners for a sewer in 44th-st. from the North River to 100 feet west of 10th-av. of Jno. Ryer and others, for a culvet at the corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, of C. H. Wheeler and others, for a sewer in 61st at. To the

2d-av.

Reports Adopted—In favor of paying bills of Drs.

Sweeney, Henry, Marsh Kimbark and Ward, for services rendered at station-bouses; in favor of cancelling a judgment against the estate of Felix Quin: to regulate and repair Duane-st, from Washington to Westests, and to release sewer contractor and paylor over; the same; in fayor of contracting with Mr. Maillefert for the rein fayor of contracting with Mr. Maillefart for the removal of the reef of rocks in the slip foot of Jacksonst, E. R., so as to make a depth of nine feet of water at low water mark, provided the expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of \$7,500, the work to be commenced immediately and completed within three mouths; in favor of building a sewer in 18th st. frum 6th to 10th avs.; in favor of a sewer in 38th st. frum 6th to 10th avs.; in favor of a sewer in 38th st. person 3d and Lexington avs.

from 8th to 10th-avs.; in favor of a sewer in 38th-st, between 3d and Lexington avs.

Resolutions Adopted—Directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to advertise for proposals to build a house for Hose Co. No. 54 and Hook and Laider Co. No. 11; appropriating \$1,000 as a remuneration to David T. Velentine, Esq. for labor in preparing the Corporation Manual for the present year; to pave and regulate South-st., from Hoosvelt to Oliver sts.; to repair Gouvernsur-st., trom Madison to Grand-sts.

Nineteenth Ward Election—Ald. Startevant gave notice that he would call up the report in reference to the centes'ed seat of Ald Doherty, when all the members would be present.

tice that he would call up the report in reference to the contexed seat of Ald Doherty, when all the members would be present.

Reports Adopted—To build a sewer in Madison at from James to Roosevelt at; to fence vacant tots in the 5th and 6th avs. and 24th at; to build a sewer in Washington at, bewteen Morris at and Battery-place; to pave and sever in Washington at, between 23d and 24th at; east of the House of Refuge, to the dock; to pave and dag 36th at, between 5th and 6th avs; adverse to a sewer in 25th at, from near the 16th av. to Hudson River; to pave 17th at, from Avenue A; to regulate, grade and pave 11th-av, from 25th to 27th-at; to dag sidewalks in the 4th av, between 17th and 25th ats; to dag sidewalks in the 4th av, between 17th and 25th ats; to find the 15th and 6th-avs; to dag sidewalks in 20th-at. from 9th to 10th-av; to dag and pave 35th-at, between 5th and 6th-avs; to fing eidewalks in Delancy-st, between Nangin and East-sis; to relay cross-walks in 21st and 22d-sts, west of 4th-av; to repair 7th-at, between Avenue B and C; to grant W. C. Lemon, privilege to lay a cross-walk in Wall-at, opposite No.4; to dag side walks in 37th-at, between 7th and 85 ave; to renumber 12th-at from Greenwish av, to the Bowery.

The Board adjourned.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-Before Commissioner Nelson.—Robert Peterson and Michael Durner, two of the crew of the Rainbow, Capt. Lon-bard, were examined on a charge of endeavoring to-make a revolt and assault and battery with a dangerous make a revoit and assaut and outerly with a dangerous weapon, as the vessel lay at Havana, a short time since. Peterson, on a Sunday, it was said, asked the Captain for the loan of the boat to go on board another vessel, which was refused. Peterson afterward began to make a noise on the deck forward, and the Captain asked the a noise on the deck forward, and the Captain asked the Ma'e to ge forward and step it; but the latter, after going, told the Captain that he could not. The Captain, then forward told Peterson to stop the noise, which he refused to do, and some of the men attempted to get him down into the forecastle, but others prevented it. Peterson and Purrer, it is said, both fourished about with their clenched fists, and D shook his in the Captain's face, and a scriff ennued. The Captain, it was said, was struck with an iron beleying pin, and knocked against a house